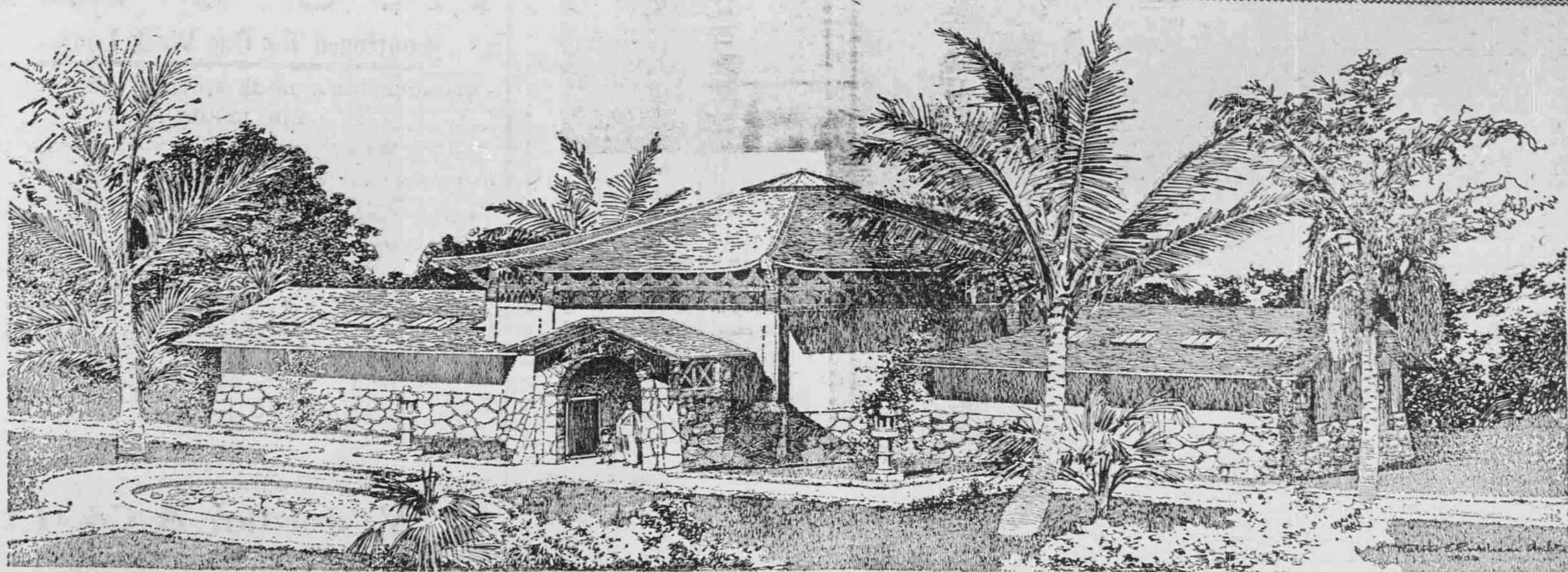


Honolulu Aquarium Is Opened to the Public



THE AQUARIUM.

THE HONOLULU AQUARIUM was formally opened to the public yesterday afternoon. Upon the invitation of the president and directors of the Rapid Transit Co. some two hundred representative people of the city visited the attractive building and inspected the beautiful fish exhibit, which was made possible by the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke and James Castle, and the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

The building is artistically modeled and furnished with rustic seats. Once inside, three aisles lead in as many directions, in each row of glass tanks on either side disclosing to view Hawaiian fish of most gorgeous colors, some surpassing the rainbow in their varied bright tints. In the center of the circular room beyond the entrance is a magnificent fountain in which a couple of mud turtles and many gold fish disport themselves. The aquarium contains sixty varieties and 265 individual fish. The bad weather of a month past has prevented the accumulation of a greater number of specimens, but the deficiency will soon be supplied. The giant squid and the legendary red fish are prominent among the specimens, which range over the whole field of island sea life. Beautiful blues and greens, bright reds, delicate pinks and every other color of the rainbow, with as many different shadings, excited the admiration of those who were in attendance at the opening yesterday.

The guests were taken to the aquarium in special cars from the Rapid Transit barn, the building in Waikiki being reached about three o'clock. After the guests had been given an opportunity to inspect the fish exhibit, L. T. Peck, president of the road, took charge of the arrangements. He said he was pleased to see so many friends of the fishes, and had no doubt that the fish were also glad to see such an array of beauty and intelligence. While the fish can live with us, we can't join with the fish in the sea. He hoped the aquarium would stand forever as a testimonial to those whose public-spiritedness had made it possible. He said that Mr. Thurston had been the moving spirit in the movement to secure an aquarium, and it had been built largely under his direction. He called upon Mr. Thurston to tell how the aquarium had come to be built.

COST OF AQUARIUM.

Mr. Thurston said that the aquarium was the result of the combined efforts of several people. The site had been donated by Mr. James Castle. Originally it was a portion of Kapiolani Park leases, and was acquired by Mr. Castle, and for several years the company had been trying to acquire it. The Rapid Transit Co. realized that quite a large amount of money was needed to build and stock the aquarium, and until Mr. C. M. Cooke and his wife had come forward with their generous offer, the project was far from realization. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke had agreed to construct the building on condition that Mr. Castle give the land, and that the Rapid Transit Co. agree to stock and keep the aquarium running. The plans, by Mr. Pinkham, were approved and the building was constructed at a cost of \$8,000. Mr. Castle gave the land, valued at \$2,500, and the Rapid Transit Co. spent \$3,233 in preparing the exhibit and \$385 additional in stocking it. Mr. Thurston stated that bad weather during the past month had made it impossible for the fishermen to get specimens at sea or on the reef. There are now sixty varieties in the aquarium, and there are between four and five hundred specimens to be found in these waters. In a few weeks a larger representation of the fish of these waters will be secured. Some deep sea fish cannot be placed in the aquarium, said Mr. Thurston, because they live at great depths, under pressure, and in addition are accustomed to more freedom than can be given them in limited confines.

Mr. Thurston explained further that the lease of the ground upon which the building stood was for seventeen years, and during that period the Rapid Transit would pay the running expenses of the aquarium; at the conclusion of which term the fee of the land would revert to the government. He hoped that the land would then be turned over to Kapiolani Park, and that the aquarium might then become a public institution. Four adjoining lots, upon which the lease expired at the same time, he hoped also might be given to the park, so that a sea frontage would be obtained for it.

BRIGHAM GIVES HISTORY.

Professor W. T. Brigham of Bishop Museum, next called upon, said that the aquarium was a grand thing for Honolulu, and he was glad to see this beginning. He related how several years ago Dr. Dorn had tried to establish an aquarium here, which, he said, would be the largest and finest in the world. In no place but Hawaii, he said, could the fish be studied all the year around and to such good advantage. The plans then made included the giving over of eleven acres of land at the mouth of the harbor for the purpose, but Dr. Brigham said that unluckily the government tied so many strings to it that the plan fell through. Professor Agassiz had also examined these plans and announced that they were perfect, and Mr. Brigham said that if they had been carried out, today there would have been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty students here studying the fish of the islands. Mr. Brigham dilated also upon the advantage the present aquarium will be to the people, particularly the school children. He said that even in going through the fish market he always found something new.

In the aquarium there would be many deaths and funerals, but the supply would be kept up. He detailed the opportunities there were for making a fine display, the remarkably colored fish, the various forms of coral life, star fish, strange crabs, etc., and said that their development could best be watched in an aquarium. He referred also to the wonderful Venus girls, with transparent bodies, which can hardly be detected in the water, and also to the sea urchins, telling how difficult it had been for scientific men to tell the young urchin from the mature until they had watched its development in aquariums.

Professor Brigham suggested also that the next step should be the construction of an aviary, where the birds from all over the world could be collected, and said that this beginning should lead to something of the sort.

GOVERNOR NOT PRESENT.

Mr. Peck expressed regret at the absence of Governor Carter, who, he said, was busy standing by and watching the fervid financial waters of the Territory instead of the waters of the aquarium. He hoped that they would clarify before long. Judge Dole was then introduced as the Governor who had started the wheels in motion, at the inauguration of the Rapid Transit system. Mr. Peck also voiced the regret of the board of directors at the unavoidable absence of C. M. Cooke, and he took the occasion to make public acknowledgment of the munificence of the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke.

JUDGE DOLE'S REMARKS.

Judge Dole said that he remembered very well when the Rapid Transit had started and it had seemed to him a promising day for Honolulu. The company had carried out all the expectations felt by the people of Honolulu and had accomplished everything it had set out to do. One of its plans was the development of places of entertainment in the suburbs, of which this aquarium is one. He said this was not only for entertainment, but education as well, and while he didn't want to charge the company with purely philanthropic and educational purposes, he believed it was a matter of business, yet the enterprise was in line with public interest and demand. He believed the company should be encouraged to continue the enterprise in other ways, with parks at Waialae and Kalihi and other places.

Mr. Dole said that these islands are the best in the world for a natural aquarium, and while in Castle Square Garden he had seen a collection of fish ranging to the shark, yet they could not compare with the collection here in brilliant colorings and bright decorations. Mr. Dole referred to some of the particularly attractive specimens that could be obtained for the aquarium, mentioning the flying eel, found in the harbor, which he feared might not be kept within the confines of the buildings. Judge Dole finally formally opened the aquarium, saying he did so with his best wishes and the certainty that it would be in the public interest and of much benefit to the community.

W. R. Castle said he was not on the program, but he wished to tell a secret. Outside had been erected a large tank, in which had been placed a man-eating shark. Thereafter the company intended to invite intending suicides to make use of the tank and would advertise the event liberally.

Manager Ballentyne announces that the aquarium will be closed until one o'clock this afternoon.

FRIGHTS ABOUT DISEASE

By F. L. Oswald, A. M., M. D.
(Author of "Physical Education," "The Remedies of Nature," Etc.)

A few minutes, rescued from years of educational absurdities, would suffice to acquaint millions with the characteristic symptoms of many diseases that yield readily to simple remedies applied in time.

The knowledge of predisposing condition is of almost equal importance, and that circumstance would often give home treatment an advantage over the best professional assistance. Patients of all classes are now and then apt to be more candid with themselves than with their doctor. "The devil knows what made him bald-headed," says a Spanish proverb; but even bald-headed deacons might hesitate to confide such secrets to their medical advisers.

Fever, closely resembling some forms of typhoid, are often induced by dietetic excesses, and I remember the case of a glutton who caused an epidemic scare by concealing his freaks from a Board of Health officer. Coming home too late for supper, and finding that his wife had stepped out for a chat with a neighbor, he revenged himself by raiding the pantry and devouring about a yard of stale liver sausage, besides cabbage and pickles. After midnight he became very uncomfortable, and the next morning felt the approach of a fever. Rest and a day's fast would have allayed the domestic panic, but the mystified doctor remembered complaints about contamination of the water supply, and ordered the patient to bed. Closed windows and a red-hot stove completed the mischief, and before night they had him in delirium, and the neighborhood gossips in a shriek-and-cackle sensation.

The health inspector called the next morning. Should he confess? Not if he could help it. Much easier to pose as a victim of neglected sanitation. Only on the third day his wife discovered the enormous deficit of wurst, and to obviate a sanitary blockade, communicated her suspicions and at once straightened out the tangle of grown-up conjectures.

Chronic catarrhs are still oftener mistaken for more serious disorders. Sleeping night after night in an ill-ventilated microbe den at last overcomes the resisting power of the stoutest organism. The lungs begin to fester, and nature has to remove the wasted tissues by the expurgative process known as cough and expectoration. The risk of a final aggravation always exists, but, even after a year's persistence, catarrhs will yield promptly to the specific of nature—a liberal supply of pure air—cold pure air preferred.

Tuberculosis, in all but the last part of the development, admits of the same remedy, but recovery is less rapid; the deep-eaten sores have to yield before the cough stops altogether. Consumption can also be recognized by the frequency of night fevers and an abnormal increase of temperature above 100 degrees Fahrenheit every evening in some cases. But the two most characteristic symptoms of consumption are the hectic flush, glaring on the cheeks of the patient's otherwise pallid face, and the steady progress of emaciation. The muscles shrink; the congested lungs are no longer able to fulfill their proper functions in the work of blood manufacture, and the starved system has to fall back upon its reserve stores.

Hemorrhage is a suspicious but not altogether conclusive symptom. Consumptives have been known to perish of a gradual decline without ever having noticed more than a faint admixture of blood in their spittle. On the

other hand, blood-spitting can be brought on by the irritation of alcoholic excesses.

Disregard of the warning, indeed, may develop tuberculosis in that specially horrid form known as galloping consumption.

But the misgivings caused by an occasional trace of pulmonary hemorrhage can generally be settled by home diagnosis and a few pertinent questions: Alcoholic excesses? Overexertion? Region of the chest injured by fall or blow? No night fever? No hereditary predisposition to lung diseases? It isn't consumption then.

Dropsy is not rarely simulated by swellings that may indicate nothing worse than a transient irregularity in the action of the heart. Ill-compounded blood, in the form of a watery fluid, is deposited here and there about the region of the main joints; the feet especially become swollen to an extent that obliterates the intervals of the sinews, and can be felt more or less perceptibly by the tension of the expanded skin. One very frequent predisposing cause is physical inactivity, following protracted periods of active, outdoor life.

A brief experiment will suffice to set forebodings aside. Get into weather-proof and take a twelve-mile tramp through mud or wet snow the next rainy day, and notice the result on those problematic swellings. Ten to one that they have not only subsided, but vanished, and will not reappear for many a day. True dropsy cannot be scared off so easily, and its appearance is generally an after effect of serious heart troubles, or of the liver derangements that average reckless intemperance.

The grip ("grippe"), alias influenza, is fast becoming a synonym of catarrh. "Caught the grip, poor fellow," remark the neighbors of an American citizen who is confined to his bed as a result of exposure to the vitiated air of auction room or crowded street car. The patient accepts the explanation, together perhaps with gifts of cough candy, etc., but, instead of being bewailed, ought often to be congratulated on his total lack of acquaintance with the grip of the actual grippe—"influenza," influencing a victim's system for years, and, like caviar, imported genuine only from the depths of darkest Russia. Its sources of supply are the crowded and unspeakably squalid hovels of the East Russian hovers, in the treeless steppes, where animal warmth is made to supply the scarcity of fuel, and where a dozen rustics often crowd into a twelve by twenty cabin to fuddle with quass, or dry their reeking furs on a smoldering brick stove stuffed with peat. Before the end of winter a dug-out of that description becomes an arsenal of lung microbes, and early in the spring the accumulations explode in the form of pulmonary epidemic. Sweeping from town to town, the conflagration gathers strength, till its sparks travel whole continents, and after a brief chilling in the damp of the ocean ferries, blaze forth again on the west shores of the Atlantic.

Pius' Kangaroo Skin Rug.

A magnificent rug, made entirely of kangaroo skins, has been presented to the pope by some monks who recently arrived in Rome from Australia. The pope was much pleased with the gift and ordered that it be used in one of the reception rooms adjoining his private apartments.

Japanese and Russian Schools.

Japan, with her 47,000,000 population, has 4,302,023 pupils in her elementary schools, or 91 in every 1,000; while Russia, with 130,000,000 population, has only 4,193,534, or 32 in every 1,000. Similar disproportion in favor of Japan applies to secondary schools and universities.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, Ltd.

Capital \$600,000. Reserve and Undivided Profits \$286,838.63.
Agents for: FIRST BANK OF HILO, LTD., THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAILUKU, THE LIHUE BRANCH.
Correspondents: WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANKS, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, PORTLAND, OR., SALT LAKE CITY, THE NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK; GLYN MILLS CURRIE & CO., LONDON, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CO., throughout the Orient, etc., etc., etc.
Transact a General Banking Business, both Commercial and Savings.

ISSUE MONEY ORDERS

Guaranteed by The Bankers Money Order Association; are worth par everywhere, and redeemable in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Dallas, Canada, Mexico City, Havana, Cuba, etc. These Money Orders are as convenient as Postal Orders. Call for slips to fill out in offices or at home.

HYMNS OF BATTLE

PORT ARTHUR.

Waiting with their boilers cold
For dispatches to unfold,
Hulking sentries of the Bear
Drowsing in the wintry air,
Yast and helpless, gun and man,
Tsarevitch and Retzivan,
Not one searchlight looks for war
Under watching moon and star.
Swift as venging Samurai,
Comes the soundless destiny.
Whale and swordfish in the sea—
Asp and bear beneath the tree.
Stab and stab—and then away!
Russia is awake today.
—New York Sun.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The sable again for thine altars,
O Goddess of Peace!
Once more the red demon is loosened,
Death's hounds have release!
Ah, the sorrow untold, ah, the anguish,
Ere conflict shall cease!
Will the dove and the bough of the olive
Ne'er, ne'er be supreme?
Is good-will but a pitiful by-word,
A diplomat's theme?
And the time of the Nazarene's vision,
Is that but a dream?
—Clinton Scollard in Harper's Weekly.

THE DESTROYER.

A dwarfish thing of steel and fire;
My iron nerves obey
The bidding of my crafty sire,
Who drew me out of clay,
And sent me forth, on paths untrod,
To slay his puny clan;
A slave of hell, a scourge of God;
For I was made by Man.
When foul fog curtains droop and meet
Athwart an oily sea;
My rhythmic pulse begins to beat;
'Tis hunting time for me.
A breathing swell is hardly seen
To stir the emerald deep,
As through that ocean jungle green
I velvet-footed, creep.
And lo! my prey, a palace reared
Above an arsenal,
By lightning's viewless finger steered,
Comes on, majestic.
The mists before her bows dispart;
And 'neath that Traitor's Gate
The royal vessel, high of heart,
Sweeps queenlike to her fate.
Too confident of strength to heed
The menacing faint sound,
As from their leash, like bloodhounds
freed,
The snub torpedoes bound;
She does not note them quivering wide,
Nor guess what lip is this
That presses on her stately side
His biting Judas kiss.
Till with a roar that frights the stars,
Her cracking timbers rend,
And lurid smoke and flaming spars
In one red storm ascend;
Whose booming thunder drowns the
cries
Of myriad souls in pain:
Where tossed on turbid waters lies
My quarry, torn in twain.
—Edward Sydney Tytle in New York
Mail and Express.

ENGLISH AS "SHE IS SPOKE" IN JAPAN

Americans travelling in Japan write home of the eagerness with which subjects of the Mikado apply themselves to gaining familiarity with the English language, now that that country has England for an ally. They tell of phrase books in circulation, compiled with due regard to the Japanese idea of courtesy, and to the difficulty they have in pronouncing the letter "L."

The English phrase book most in demand is constructed on true scientific principles, proceeding from the particular to the general. Under the first class come "a weather," "a ant," "a stuff," "a feeler," "a rark" (lark), "the sward," "the puil," "the rudder," "the cavalry," "the bookkeeper," "the sum subject," "the bran cat's (blanket's) price," "the rend money," "the justice of peace," "the ambreha" (umbrella), "the glad." Exercises on verbs then follow in true logical order: "To mat a friend," "company's speaks." Polite letter writing is a difficult accomplishment in any lan-

guage, and, accordingly, the author addresses himself to that particular branch of his subject with great care andfulness. Letters in English, it appears, should commence with "My Lady" or "Gentlemen," and should conclude with, "I have the honor to be most obedient humble servants." As for their contents, the anxious seeker after knowledge has set before him for his guidance such models as these:

"Is this very hot per day, and how do you do? but I am very well."
"This Summer would be going to begin the harvest, as you said, therefore, I beg you to take care of it."
"I will go to the teahouse at Somida to catch the pleasant with some preind in your place."

"I will be performed my father's compliments from after noon today, and I propose that your come catch this glad."
"My father's sick is very heavy, therefore, I beg you come."
"I send into you this sorry letter which the inform my mother's dead."

"I did the received your, begs which you pleased to me, yesternight, and I will go to justice of pace tomorrow."

Much attention is given to business forms, presumably on account of the increasing importance and extent of commercial relations between Japan and England. Among the gems of business formulas that are presented this one shines:

"Does your coming to auctioneer, at tomorrow, for would be sold oil, cloth and toy?"

KENNAN IS IN HONOLULU.

(Continued from Page 1.)

solid phalanx of soldiery. The Russians will fight well in this way, but modern rapid fire and machine guns will tear such a formation to pieces. But in such a formation and with their leaders directly with them the Russians will fight bravely. But to fight in open order, scattered along a thin long line, out of reach of their officer's voices, the individual soldier will practically be unable to act for himself or take the initiative. This is the greatest value of the American soldier—his own intelligence to prompt him. The Russian won't do that. He has been accustomed to authority all his life. He is told what he must do almost from his birth and he relies on some one else to plan for him. To put the Russian soldier out of reach of his officers would be like casting him adrift upon the sea. "Summing up all the conditions I think the advantages are decidedly in favor of the Japanese. Russia is not so well off financially as reports have made her out to be. Her financial condition, on the contrary, is very bad, and this war will probably cost Russia between \$500,000,000 and \$800,000,000 per year.

"The Japanese have a pretty accurate idea of the Russian disposition of troops, resources, defences, etc., for their intelligence Department is one of the finest in the world. Russia's on the other hand, I believe to be very bad, owing to the corruption among officials."

Mr. Kennan may give a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. hall before Tuesday.

Dyer—"How do you know he is honest?" Duell—"He declined a position in the Post office Department."—Life.

THE Aquarium

WILL

OPEN TODAY

At 1 O'clock, at

Kapiolani Park

THE AQUARIUM WILL BE OPEN on Week days from 10 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m., and on Sundays, from 1 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.

ADMISSION will be FREE on Wednesdays. On other days a charge will be made of 10 cents to adults and 5 cents to children.